SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING

pholstering & Repairing

STABLISHM NT,

nd 19 Fremont street be-
reen Front and Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEET
inserted in circular saws.
PAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gu
& Re-Toothing, Straightening, etc.
ICULAR SAWS of all sizes; also Cross-cut, M
ay, Gang, Rock, Butcher, and Hand-saws of
ds, together with a good assortment of Saw A
ts at lowest market rates.
nd-Steel Sprod PLANER KNIVES and MOUL
CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order
rt notice.
E. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Gen
ston Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my
horized Agents for Oregon, Washington & Ida
rders sent through them by telegraph or ot
e filled at same rates as if sent to Me direct.

o the Unfortunate

DR. GIBBON'S
DISPENSARY,
653 Kearny Street, S.
Established in 1854, for the tre
ment of Sexual and Seminal D
seases, such as Gonorrhœa, G
Stricture Syphilis in all its form
Seminal Weakness, Impotency
Chronic Diseases etc., permanen
cured, or no charge.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

Sexual Exhaustion, the consequence of self-abu
Solitary Vice, or debauched sexual indulgence,
dulged by the youth of both sexes to an alm
limited extent, producing with unerring certa
the following train of morbid symptoms, un
combated by scientific medical measures, viz.: L
spontaneous, dark spots under the eyes, pain
head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rushi
waves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness, ab
sence, weakness of the limbs, confined vi
and manhood, loss of confidence, diffidence
meeting strangers, a dislike to them, love o
solitude, dissolution to shun society, lose
memory, horrid aches, pimples and various e
tions on about the face, furred tongue, foetid breat
dull eye, consumption, night sweats, monomania an
frequent insanity.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HO
by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating c
symptoms, length of time the disease has existed
what treatment promptly forwarded, free fro
exposure and correctly, to any part of the coun
Medicines sent safely by inclosing fi
dollars, and small, by inclosing
per note, in registered letter. Through the Pa
Express will be forwarded to any part of
Address, DR. J. F. GIBBON,
Box 1,967, San Francisco.

TO THE

ervous and Debilitated

DR. SIEINHART'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE

CURES

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, AN
all Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa an
Impotency decline, Restore Exhausted Vitali
thoroughly and permanently without fail. It pur
and enriches the blood, thereby eradicating all
and eruptions of the skin.
Price, $3 per bottle, or three times the quantity i
one for $10—sent, secure from observation,
any address, upon receipt of price.

TO BE HAD ONLY

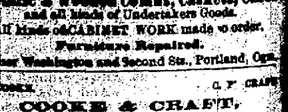
At 426 Kearny Street,

San Francisco, Cal., where all communicatio
should be addressed.
Office hours—from 9 to 4 and 6 to 8 evenin
Sundays from 10 to 1 only.

YOUNG MEN

who may be suffering from the effect of young
indiscretion, will do well to av
themselves of this, the greatest boon ever off
the afflicted suffering humanity. Dr. SP
will guarantee to cure (and has cured
hundreds) any case of private disease of
nature or character which he undertakes
Reader, if you be a sufferer who may read this no
matter from what cause, you cannot do better than
consult Dr. Spear, you cannot better insure a cure
than by calling at once. You can obtain
advice free of charge. Remember, you are no
experimenting this man. If you are bordering upon
insanity, and are suffering some or all its ill ef
such as weakness, and if you persist in neglect
ing your case, the time must come when the
will be no hope, no comfort, no enjoyment
and the door of hope will be closed against
you. Then let not despair work upon your
imagination, but avail yourself of the best
skill in the country before you take
step in the direction of the insane asylum
Dr. Spear can be consulted before you leave
home, by letter, and will send you his treatise
on Diseases of Men, Exposure and Infirmities
Marriage, etc., on receipt of 10 cents in stamps
Medicines sent to any part of the country
secure from observation, by express, with full
directions for use. Call or address
DR. SPEAR,
No. 11 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

UNDERTAKERS.



EWERY, DeLIN & GARNOLD,
Undertakers
DEALERS IN
Metallic & Wooden Coffins, Caskets, Case
and all kinds of Undertakers Goods.
All kinds of CABINET WORK made to order.
Furniture Repaired.
Washington and Second Sts., Portland, Ore.

C. F. CRAFT

COOKE & CRAFT,
UNDERTAKERS,
Dealers in Undertakers' Goods,
Second st., bet. Washington and Stark
Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 194.

MARKETS.

HARVEY & BARBER,
Packers and Beef Packers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Superior Facilities for
Curing, Rendering, Covering, Coloring
and Sugar-Curing Meats.
Government Provisions Strictly Attended to.
Office and Packing House, 190 Front St., Cor. Main
Portland, Oregon.

A. H. JOHNSON,
Stalls 26, 27 and 28 Central Market,
Dealer in all kinds of

Fresh Meats.
PACKING OF BEEF AND PORK.
Highest Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock.

CHRIS. SCHLOTH,
Washington St., near Third,
Is prepared to supply Fresh
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.
Free delivery to any part of the city.

W. W. SPAULDING,
PORK PACKER,
Curing House—Cor. G, bet. Tenth and
Eleventh.
Highest Cash Price paid for Fat Hogs. 4dw

J. S. KELLER,
Cor. Madison and First Streets,
Is prepared to supply Fresh
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PORTLAND MARKET.

E. H. GARLING,
IRON AND SECOND STREETS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A full supply of all kinds of MEATS.
Orders delivered in any part of the
City Free of Charge. Also, KOSHER
BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 298. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Unauthorized Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The *Advertiser* to-morrow will say that the statement that President Hayes will accept the Massachusetts senatorship without authority from him.

Fire.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—A fire last night in Clarion county, destroyed Foster's frame buildings, occupied, as follows, also the Edinburgh Hotel. Partially insured.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15.—Twenty-five frame buildings, used as stores, offices, etc., were burned last evening; loss about $100,000; insured.

Bank Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special to the Herald says the affairs of the National Bank of the Republic are still in confusion, owing to the deficiency, by over-certification, which commenced on a run and commenced on the same building, which it is expected to-morrow, but the bank will meet all demands [illegible]

Ice Giving Away.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The ice gave way at Hoboken, sinking the steamer *Caledonia* and tug. Further down the river loaded and as many damage here to-day will [illegible] 200.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A survey of the river [illegible] to the belief that no damage [illegible] to steamers. Thus far [illegible] have sunk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The river made three [illegible] All the steamboats [illegible]

Destruction of Property by Ice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The present break-up [illegible] been the most disastrous [illegible] at this place, but at almost [illegible] and Pittsburg. The [illegible] heaviest losses seem [illegible] with coal dealers. There [illegible] empty barges sunk or [illegible] buildings at this place, [illegible] sunk have been [illegible] that nothing can be [illegible] they will be eventually [illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *World's* special [illegible] says there have been [illegible] canal barges and nine [illegible] loss of life was [illegible] fatalities being re- [illegible] many miraculous [illegible] 8 or 9 and 30 feet in [illegible] and not break up. [illegible] millions of property [illegible] river gorging at [illegible] large portions of [illegible] Bowery.

Snow Storm.

The late snow storm has [illegible] roads that no [illegible] from this point for [illegible] Friday.

[illegible] day and vicinity [illegible] storm, and [illegible] and water a very [illegible] westward bound train [illegible] and Baltimore blockaded [illegible] have passed Lonsdale, [illegible] warning. Cattle [illegible] & Kearns.

[illegible] storm is prevailing [illegible] according to ac- [illegible] harvey is in not [illegible] are nationally de- [illegible]

[illegible] Early this morning a [illegible] accompanied with a vio- [illegible] and has continued up [illegible] without intermission. [illegible] to keep their tracks [illegible] trips and railroad [illegible] stopped, but [illegible] delayed rest, and [illegible] trains will be all off [illegible] several States in the [illegible] storm is very great, and [illegible] snow are on the [illegible] is moderately cold. No [illegible] reported yet in any direc- [illegible]

Trial of Tolbert.

[illegible]—The suit of Boody vs. [illegible] is set for trial at the Feb- [illegible]

Judge Dunbar Will Stand Trial.

[illegible] Judge Donohue has [illegible] is justified under the [illegible] answer the grand jury [illegible] duel; also that Judge [illegible] in committing him for [illegible] will himself of the [illegible] his testimony would [illegible] Gildersleeve has [illegible] promises to go before [illegible]

Accident.

[illegible] accident on the [illegible] killed two laborers and [illegible]

Death.

[illegible] 15.—E. T. Shipley, [illegible] died this morning. [illegible] Shipley, Louisiana's [illegible] during the war.

In Session.

[illegible] 15.—The directors of the [illegible] announce that it broke Saturday [illegible] 180 miles from Heart's [illegible]

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Texas Pacific Bill in Peril Yet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The prospects for the Texas Pacific bill, as agreed upon by the committee on Pacific railroads favorable as its advocates have known several members have voted against reporting the bill for it in the committee, stating that he should be free to act in the House. It is asserted [illegible] move from Southern members [illegible] support which its friends [illegible]

Proposed Sinking Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate committee to-day discussed Senator Gordon's proposition of a Pacific railroad [illegible] but reached no conclusion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Special says the [illegible] decided to sign a bill legislating [illegible] Commissioners out of office and [illegible] powers to a district com- [illegible]

Witness Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Jas. H. Wilbur was [illegible] Indian agent at Yakima, [illegible]

Railway Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Court [illegible] that land grant railroads are [illegible] transport troops and property of [illegible] free of charge by reason of [illegible] only to allow the government their tracks in return for [illegible] that they are each entitled to [illegible] for all such transportation they [illegible] except in the carrying of [illegible] to a fair deduction for the use of [illegible] Reviewing at length the [illegible] of railroad legislation, they [illegible] demonstrates that in the early [illegible] was supposed they could [illegible] well as nominally, public high- [illegible] partially erroneous. When [illegible] granting lands to aid such roads, [illegible] should remain public highways [illegible] not the only meant that the [illegible] shall have the right to use them, [illegible] shall have the right to require [illegible] to be performed by a rail- [illegible] and that when this right to [illegible] exacted free from all toll or other [illegible] exemption of government prop- [illegible] only means that government [illegible] shall not be subjected to any toll for such use of the road. This decision is in the cases of the Lake Superior, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe companies, and reverses the judgment of the court of claims. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Clifford, Davis, Miller and Swayne.

Postal Telegraph Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House postal committee appointed a sub-committee to-day, consisting of Ainsworth, Miller of New York, and Stowell, to consider the petitions for cheap telegraph, under government control, and to get the opinion of the Postmaster General on the subject.

A Greenback Propaganda.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Moses W. Field, of Detroit, has called a meeting of the national executive committee of the greenback party, at Springfield, Illinois, Jan. 23d, to consider means for strengthening the party organization and propagating its principles.

Confederate Bonds.

The *Tribune's* Washington special revives the story about the sale of Confederate bonds in London, when it was believed Tilden was elected. The story comes from another source, entirely reliable, dated at London, and directed to a high official in this city. The price they sold for was 4½ to 5, and under.

POLITICAL.

Outside Pressure on the Democratic Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Times* says Hewitt is said to be strongly opposed to any attempt to hold a mass convention in Washington. There has been considerable talk about holding a series of public meetings of the Democracy in the principal cities and demanding that the House of Representatives take an active part in counting the electoral votes, and that whoever is declared by the House to be elected shall be inaugurated. It is also said a mass meeting of this character will be held in this city within a forth ght.

Tennessee Senatorial Contest.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.—Senator Key will withdraw from the Senatorial contest to-morrow. He does so because the contest has become a mere struggle for office, and in justice to himself and his public character as well as the public interests, he cannot engage in the scramble for the high position of Senator.

About those Florida Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Chandler is reported to have said, as he left the capitol, that he did not care much what the committee took him for, provided they did not take him for a fool, and if they imagined he had sent any telegrams that he would be afraid to have produced they would find themselves greatly mistaken. Speaking upon the subject to-day he said he did not know what bogus dispatches might have been sent with his name signed to them; in fact he had heard of several such despatches sent, as he believed, by Democrats in order to lay the foundation of charges against him, but that during the whole of the canvass he had never consented the telegraph as a medium for confidential communications, but had looked upon the dispatches exactly in the light of postal cards. Hewitt had several times stated in presence of Republican members of Congress he was convinced that shortly after the election Chandler sent to the Governors of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana a dispatch to the effect that they must hold their States for Hayes and Wheeler, and that all the money and troops needed would be furnished them. A copy of this dispatch it is understood was put into Hewitt's hand very soon after it was filed. Chandler declared to-day that no such dispatch has ever been sent by him, and if sent, anybody with his name signed it was a forgery.

R. G. McCormick, secretary of the national committee, has been subpenaed and will be examined by the committee to-morrow, in relation to it and testimony, to dispatches sent by him to the Republican committee in Florida. McCormick says both before and after the election the national committee were informed from many trustworthy sources first, that Hayes would certainly carry Florida, and afterwards, that he had carried it, and that all his dispatches after election proceeded upon the belief that there was no doubt about a clear majority for Hayes, and that the only danger was that the Democrats would manage to cheat the Republicans out of the legitimate result of the election. He states there is nothing in the dispatches sent or received by him that the committee are not welcome to see.

Chandler, speaking yesterday of the dispatches which passed between him and W. E. Chandler while the latter was in Florida during the canvass of the vote in that State, said he had received no dispatches the substance of which had not been previously published in the New York *Tribune*. He had urged Chandler to telegraph him as to the situation there, but found it a most impossible to get any word from him, and was obliged to depend upon the *Tribune* for news from that quarter.

Knott's committee is reaching out in every direction for evidence bearing on the general subject of the election in the Southern States. Subpenaes have already been issued to telegraph managers of several of the Southern States, broader and more sweeping in their character than any by Morrison's committee. They demand the production of all telegrams relating to politics, affairs which passed into or out of certain States during the late Presidential canvass or since the election, and are directed, not to local managers, but to general division managers of telegraph companies. David Dudley Field, the new member of the committee, who was added for the express purpose, conducted the examination of witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House special committee on the duties, powers and privileges of the House, has examined Representative Purman, of Florida, in regard to the dispatches sent from Zach Chandler to Gov. Stearns the day after the election. Witness testified that the dispatches that he knew anything about were to the effect that as the State had gone for Hayes, to preserve it and not be defrauded out of it. The other dispatches alleged to have been sent by Chandler, that the State must go for Hayes at all hazards, he had no recollection of.

Richard McCormack, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was next examined, and in answer to the question if any money had been used in the late election on behalf the Republican National Committee to influence votes, said that that question involves the general policy and conduct of the campaign, and asked the committee to allow him to confer with members of the Republican National Committee before replying, which was granted. His examination will be resumed to-morrow.

He said, answering questions, that the only telegrams he sent to Florida or Louisiana, November 8th, were those sent in Chandler's name, some of which he prepared. He knew of but two or three from Chandler to those States.

Next Step in the Barnes Contempt Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: On the Barnes case, the next move will be for Barnes' counsel to appeal for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This application will be made to the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, and will, of course, be granted. The sergeant-at-arms of the House will then by order of the House, make answer that he holds the prisoner by virtue of an order of the House. This answer will be held to be insufficient by the court. The sergeant-at-arms will be judged in contempt by the court. Then the issue comes between the court and the House. What will follow, no man can tell. Judge Carter will be a supremely serviceable judge, and if the administration desire to make an issue with the House now it will be made.

Another Contempt.

The House judiciary committee to-day discussed the matter of the Louisiana returning board's refusal to produce certain original papers called for by the Morrison investigating committee at New Orleans. The committee took no action upon the subject, but an interchange of views made it apparent that a majority of the committee will report to the House that the members of the returning board should be declared to in contempt.

The South Carolina Investigation.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The Senate committee which went to South Carolina has returned. The Republican Senators are agreed that there is no question that the State went for Hayes. It is probable Merrimon will agree. The committee examined 300 witnesses. Judge Mackey, who stumped the State for Hayes and Hampton, admitted he voted for Tilden, but claimed he got three Democrats to vote for Hayes. Cameron speaks freely of the work of the committee and of the situation in South Carolina. He says a very bad condition of affairs exists. Nearly every white man in the State has been driven into the Democratic party, or at least into voting the Democratic ticket. Six of the circuit judges were Republicans, but they all voted for Hampton, and most of them for Tilden. The Democrats had agreed they would give no recognition to any white man who voted the Republican ticket; they would not buy of them nor sell to them; would not have business relations with them, and would not recognize them socially. Witnesses who testified before the committee were generally under restraint, and it had been reported some of the witnesses from Laurens county had been punished on their return. District Attorney Corbin has gone to ascertain the facts. It is alleged that those who had been working by the month have been discharged, and others, having rented lands, have been refused a renewal of the case. The weakness of the Chamberlain government, without federal support, is apparent. It would be overthrown very shortly by the rifle clubs under Democratic orders. Cameron speaks of Gen. Butler, of Hamburg massacre notoriety, as the real leader of the Democrats in the State, while Wade Hampton is more useful as a figure-head.

The Compromise Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate and House committees on counting the electoral votes were in session about six hours to-day, most of the time as a joint committee. No final action was taken, and they adjourned to meet separately at 10 and jointly at 11 A. M. to-morrow, when it is understood a definite result will be reached, but whether by agreement or final disagreement, cannot, according to the positive statement of one of the members this evening, be predicted. It can be stated, however, that nothing in the nature of an *ultimatum* has yet been presented by either committee, and votes are still entertained of an harmonious agreement.

Another Ineligible.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The *Tribune's* St. Paul special says: Forsythe, the alleged ineligible elector, states he has taken out his first papers, besides becoming naturalized under the act of 1848. The Democrats claim they can make out a case showing him not elected on account of ineligibility.

THE OREGON CASE.

The Sum on the $8,000 Check.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Sun* says, editorially: The most absorbing question before the country to-day relates to the sum of $8,000 sent from this city to Oregon on Dec. 6th. Jordan, cashier of the Third National Bank, swears he forwarded this sum to Oregon at the request of Col. W. T. Pelton. The money was sent back here three days afterwards ess $2 75, telegraphic charges. There is nothing else that people are now waiting for with so much anxiety as Pelton's explanation of this mystery. Whose was the money? and for what purpose was it sent to Oregon? These are questions that everybody wants to have satisfactorily answered.

The Cronch Investigation.

J. M. Johns testified he was present at the canvass of the vote which was made by the secretary of state in the presence of the governor, who was out of humor. The secretary of state told witness the governor was mad because he (Chadwick) did not count the vote as he desired. Witness understood Grover wanted Chadwick to count Watts out and Cronin in. Chadwick told witness Grover wanted to shirk the responsibility and get him (Chadwick) to refuse Watts a certificate.

Judge Denny, of Oregon, testified. Secretary Chadwick pass the envelope containing the certificates of electors to Cronin. Saw Bush, of the firm of Ladd & Bush at the capitol on the day of the meeting of the electoral college. Saw him go into the office of the State treasurer with Bellinger, chairman of the Democratic State committee.

W. M. Turner called, and certified that the parties telegraphing the $8000 from New York to Oregon had told the committee all, and more than he (witness) knew in relation to that transaction. He stood further that he knew nothing in relation to $17,890 being sent from New York to Oregon.

Senator Mitchell stated to the committee that Dimon had left a transcript of his books and papers with the committee. Since his departure he had examined the transcript and found an item December 15, showing Dimon paid Kountz & bros. of New York $1,039 on account J. N. H. Patrick.

Gov. Grover at his own request was allowed to make a statement disclaiming having any conversation with Secretary of State, Chadwick, relative to counting out Watts and counting in Cronin.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Terrible Famine in India.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The India office publishes a dispatch, dated January 12, from Lord Carnarvon, acting Indian secretary in the absence of Lord Salisbury, to Lord Lytton, governor-general of India. It requests that a weekly summary be henceforth sent by telegraph, giving main facts in regard to the famine. Lord Carnarvon, summing up the information he had hitherto received, considers it alarming that 840,000 persons are already employed on the relief works in Madras, and 250,000 in the Bombay government. Estimates show that the famine in Bombay will gradually increase, reaching the maximum in April, when a million persons will require relief, after which it will gradually decrease. In Madras the prospect is proportionately worse. The districts affected in Madras cover eighty thousand square miles, and contain a population of eighteen millions. In Bombay, the famine stricken territory covers 54,000 square miles and has a population of eight millions, five millions of which are in districts more immediately affected.

The *Times'* special from Calcutta gives a later summary of the situation. In one of the Bombay districts, Sholopore, the crops totally failed. Things are nearly as bad in two other districts, and the crops partially failed in six districts. Already two hundred and eighty-seven thousand persons are on the relief works. In Madras famine prevails in twelve districts, and now a million persons are on the relief works. The cost to the State is estimated at over two million sterling in Bombay and four millions in Madras.

French Politics.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Minister Simon, in receiving deputies of the department of the Seine, Saturday, said the government intended to make large use of the privilege of pardon in favor of communists, and would appoint a new amnesty committee.

German Politics.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Of 358 elections for the German parliament, 65 require a second election, 27 are Conservatives, 27 Imperialists, 95 National Liberals, 18 Progressionists, 89 Clericals, 10 Socialist Democrats, 11 Poles, 6 Alsatian Autonomists, three belong to the Alsatian protest party, and seven adhere to no political party.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £169,000.

Shipwreck.

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 15.—A considerable quantity of wreckage has drifted ashore around Devonshire coast, and it is believed from the discovery of the name *Geo Green* painted on certain portions of it, that a vessel has been lost with all hands.

LOUISIANA.

Pinchback Gone "for Good."

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *World's* New Orleans special says that Pinchback to-day received telegrams from Chandler and Morton, asking him and his friends to retrace their steps. He answered he could not do so, and when they should learn the reason for his course they would justify him. To night he is in conference with Republicans of the Senate committee, who are much distressed by what has taken place. Wadleigh and Oglesby did not sign the telegram asking for the recognition of the Packard government. They say if the Legislature will pass a joint resolution not to interfere with the status of the electoral vote, they will join in the application for the recognition of the Nichols government. A resolution to that effect will be introduced to-morrow. Pitkin left for Washington two days ago with affidavits manufactured at the State house and some samples of custom house affidavits taken before the Senate committee. Casey left last night in pursuit of Pitkin, with the object of circumventing him at Washington.

It is ascertained four more Senators and ten members of the House will come into the legal legislature to-morrow. Great effort is making here to prevent a recanvass of the electoral vote.

Packard Stock Rising.

The *Times'* Washington special says President Grant has no doubt as to the legality of the Packard government, that he thinks it cannot be questioned. Privately he has always held that the returning board was a legal and constitutional body, and that its decision of the election cause in favor of Packard was final and conclusive. *He has not*, up to this time, made these views public, because he desired to await the return of the Congressional investigating committee. To-day he caused instructions to be telegraphed to Gen. Auger. In pursuance of these orders, Auger will give Packard all the support in his power. It is not thought, however, that it will be found necessary to actively employ troops. The moral support of the President's recognition will, it is believed, be sufficient to sustain Packard and put an end to the pretentions of Nichols and other bogus State officers.

Sold out, Packard.

Eugene Hale telegraphed yesterday to Packard that if he could hold out for 24 hours his government would be recognized.

Orders to Gen. Auger.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The following was received last night, and a copy furnished to Packard and Nichols:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

To Gen. C. C. Auger, New Orleans: It has been the policy of the administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of the rightful government of the State of Louisiana; at least, not until the Congressional committees, now there, have made their report, but it is not proper to sit quietly by and see the State government quietly taken possession of by one of the claimants for gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The supreme court set up by Nichols can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A returning board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the vote, and declaring the result of the State election, have given certificates of election to the legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each house holding such certificates met and declared Packard governor. Should there be necessity for recognition of either it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this to Packard and Nichols. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, President.

Forcing the Issue.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The following proclamation is issued this morning:

STATE OF LOUISIANA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 15, 1877.

WHEREAS, There exists an organized and armed combination and conspiracy of men who are now offering unlawful and violent resistance to the lawful authority of the State government; and whereas, an unlawful and revolutionary body, claiming to be a general assembly, holding session and assuming to act as a legislature in the city of New Orleans; and whereas certain persons are without authority and in defiance of law, assuming to act as a legislature in the city of New Orleans; and whereas certain persons are without authority and in defiance of law assuming to act as executive and judicial officers in places to which they have not been elected, commissioned or legally appointed; and whereas certain persons are without authority and in defiance of law assuming to act as judges of the supreme court; and whereas during the past week a general combination and conspiracy has culminated in massing in the streets of the White League in arms, in large bodies, organized in companies and under commanders, which armed bodies have taken possession of streets and thoroughfares, have marched over the city, have taken unlawful and forcible possession of stations of the metropolitan police of the State arsenal, of the arms of the State, of the court rooms, of the municipal judges and the office of recorder of mortgages, and taken forcible possession of the rooms of the supreme court, and of the records and archives of the same, and have violently prevented the judges thereof from access to the same;

Now therefore, I, Stephen J. Packard, Governor of Louisiana, and in the name and by authority of the people of Louisiana, command said body of persons pretending to be a general assembly, to desist from the further prosecution of their lawless and treasonable conspiracy, and to immediately disperse; and I command the persons aforesaid, claiming to act as Judges of the Supreme Court, and all persons supporting, aiding or abetting them thereby, and all persons unlawfully assuming to act as executive and judicial officers, and all persons having possession of public stations and assuming to act as policemen on the streets, and all armed bodies of men not acting under authority of the lawful government as above recited, to immediately desist from the aforesaid unlawful acts and to disperse and retire to their homes, under the pains and penalties of the law; and I command all persons having in their possession or under their control any arms and munitions or other property belonging to the State, taken from the lawful custodians thereof, to immediately deliver up the same to the proper authorities. I further exhort and command all good citizens of the State to assist me in restoring order, preserving the peace and enforcing the laws.

STEPHEN J. PACKARD.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—It is stated that Gov. Packard will make a demand for the court house and station houses during the day.

Republicans Happy.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The Republicans are much elated over the new phase of affairs, while the Democrats assert that the order of the President to Gen. Auger will not compel him to interfere unless to prevent bloodshed. Nichols and the Democratic legislature will not obey Packard's proclamation of this morning, and the former will resist any attempt of Packard to recapture the courts or station houses. Gen. Auger does not regard the order of the President, received last night, as materially changing his former instructions.

A large crowd of colored people have assembled around the State house, where the Republican leaders are jubilant over the news from Washington. Governor Packard declines to state what measures, if any, he will take to secure obedience to his proclamation of this morning, further than the statement that it is his earnest desire to avoid bloodshed or the creation of bitterness against his administration for the future. He is now in consultation with the judges of the Supreme Court.

The Conflict of Authority.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—A *Times* extra says: Judge Shaw has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring the sheriff to produce the assistant sergeants-at-arms, now in the parish prison, who were arrested by Baylaw's police, and while attempting to arrest senators at Pinchback's house.

The sixth district court has issued an order to Sheriff Handy, reciting that one S. J. Packard, a wicked and shameless imposter, has issued a proclamation, and that considering his pretensions to be governor have no foundation except in that he pretends to be supported by irresistible power of the national government, it is ordered that the civil sheriff of this parish, Handy, provide sufficient force to guard this court from any violence or intrusion.

The Situation at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Both legislatures balloted for Senator without a choice. Pinchback received one in the Republican legislature.

Sheriff Bourges, representing the Supreme Court, over which Chief Justice Ludeling presides, made a demand for the court house this morning, which was refused. The court house is now held by three companies of Nicholas' militia, and the first precinct station by a battery of the same forces.

The Spirit of Defiance.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The *Evening Democrat* referring to the probabilities of Governor Packard's attempting to retake the courts and State offices, says: "Packard, however, is playing a dangerous game. The patience of this people is well nigh exhausted, and if they are forced into a conflict which is calculated and designed to again rob them of the government of their choice and the blessings of an honest and efficient administration, their wrath will be difficult to restrain, and we, for one, hope no man will be able to restrain it. If Mr. Packard forces this conflict, we appeal to our friends to spare, as far as final and complete victory will permit, the lives of instruments and negro dupes. We advise them to let the full weight of their vengeance fall upon the leaders of this iniquitous, murderous and most damnable scheme, and to follow Packard into his hotel, and, if need be, into the custom house itself, and hang him from its highest window."

The Senate Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The Senate committee considered the East Feliciana case, but obtained nothing startling.

The Senate sub committee took West Feliciana, and the House committee heard general testimony as to the correctness of Sherman's report. Governor Kellogg testified at some length concerning supervisors and their appointments. He declared Morgan had perjured himself in his testimony concerning conversations between witness Anderson and himself, and gave a description of Morgan, showing him in the light of an adventurer and blackmailer. A number of witnesses testified to fraudulent registration by Republicans, intimidation, violence, peace and fairness of the election.

House Investigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Times'* Washington special says: One of the Louisiana House sub-committees returned. Danford says it does not appear from the testimony that outrages and intimidations were directly practiced to any considerable extent at last election. In the Red river parishes the colored people were so thoroughly intimidated by previous outrages in that district, that free atrocities were not needed. Danford says, if the election had been fair and free, Hayes would have 20,000 majority.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says advices received there confirm the impression that the Porte will, at the very last moment, accept the compromise offered by the Powers. The compromise will probably prove to be that the Porte be asked to accept the programme, not as something unalterable, but only as a sort of basis for discussion.

Governor of Bulgaria.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Neltar Pasha, who retired from the head of the Egyptian military, has accepted the Porte's offer of governorship of Bulgaria.

MEXICO.

In Three Mexican Style.

MATAMOROS, Jan. 15.—News is just received that Enquerago, a prominent military officer of the late Lerdo Government, was shot at Monterey on the 11th inst. by order of Diaz. Gen. Labariel, collector of this port, Col. Zal, formerly second in command under Gen. Revuelta, and several other officers who would not declare in favor of Diaz, leave here to-day by schooner for Vera Cruz. Revultos' officers continue to enforce the three per cent. tax by breaking into and plundering stores. To-day they carried off the furniture of a peonist on the Esten, leaving his family in an empty house.

FRENCH AND GERMAN TRADE.

[London Standard, Dec. 8.]

The policy of Russia is and for a long time past has been to make Russia self-supporting as the phrase goes; that is to say, to endow her with manufactures sufficient to supply all the wants of her people. With a view to do this, the government has imposed heavy protective duties on all articles imported from abroad. By means of these almost prohibitive duties, and of the vast public works which have been carried on by the aid of British money, manufacturing industry has really made very great strides since the Crimean war. But the growth of manufactures has sharpened the lust of conquest by engendering a desire for more extended exclusive markets. Thus the progress of Russian arms in Central Asia has been a commercial quite as much as a political movement. But the result of the protective policy to the neighbors of Russia has been to close against them a market which ought to be the most profitable of all to them. Germany, in every sense of the word, is a far more advanced country than Russia. Her manufactures are cheaper and better, her skill and taste ingenuity are superior, her capital is greater. Moreover her frontier marches with that of Russia for hundreds of miles. Russia, therefore, ought to be one of the very best of Germany's customers. She is the very reverse. The export of Germany to Russia in 1873, according to Roubaix statistics, did not reach £23,000,000, while the imports from Russia but slightly exceeded £15,000,000. The old duties were very seriously restrictive of trade. But now when they are raised at a stroke by 30 per cent., the trade becomes nearly if not quite impossible. It is little wonder, therefore, that there should be irritation against an ally who while professing the warmest friendship slams the door in the face of his friend. Now is it the only action of the Government that gives offense. Russian officials are as corrupt as any in the world, and the Russian custom house officers levy blackmail on importers. They are believed, moreover, to be in league with the Russian manufacturers, and are accused of annoying and oppressing importers in every conceivable manner.

That familiar old rumor about Senator Conkling has been started again in the familiar old way. This time it is the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, who presents the following bill of particulars: "From all I can learn, I believe that Conkling meditates a great speech by and by on the electoral question, and I am sure that it will be very conservative. There are many little things which I cannot put in a letter which indicate to my mind that Mr. Conkling has no part thus far in any scheme to force Tilden in or 'count in' a candidate. Should the House leaders insist upon their revolutionary scheme of bringing in Mr. Tilden by the action of one branch of Congress alone, of course it is possible that his views may be changed. The pressure on every supposed conservative Senator is immense, but here are Republican Senators who cannot be coaxed or driven to do what they believe to be wrong."

Gerome, the artist has a very peculiar personal appearance. His head, with its coarse hair, large eyes, wild masses of gray hair, and pointed gray mustache, is exceedingly picturesque. He is as thin as a shadow, and is distinguished for extreme industry, excessive irritability, and great dislike to visitors. His father was a goldsmith at Vesoul, and his present to the young Leon of a paint box was the starting point of his artistic life. The secret of his splendid success is perhaps shown in an anecdote related of him in his year of study in Rome. Having painted a view of the Campagna in a few hours of rapid and enthusiastic work, he replied to the eulogies of his comrades by taking up his palette knife and effacing every line of the picture. "That which is so quickly done is sure to be ill done," was his comment on his own performance.

De Quincey was under said bondage to the landlady in his latter days. The woman had a sharp tongue and a bad temper; the essayist, who was unable to pay his rent, suffered accordingly. She is said to have taken possession of a great number of his manuscripts, and De Quincey put the best face on the matter by representing that the woman had conceived a violent but hopeless attachment to a man which he could never reciprocate, and that this was the method in which her rage and jealousy displayed themselves."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Senator Logan presented petitions of 65,000 citizens of Illinois, and the casting of the electoral vote of Oregon, were discussed during the morning hour. Many petitions were presented and referred, and private bills considered.

The report of committee on rules prescribing order of business for the session was taken up.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce [illegible] tary resumption of specie payments, and the relative values of gold and silver.

The committee reported an amendment to the 3d rule, compelling absentees to attend when [illegible] quorum is [illegible]

Edmunds favored the report and even favored a motion [illegible] allowing States to appoint in the absence of regular [illegible] pay.

Conkling explained the report of the committee on rules. Question was on the adoption of the amendment, which was carried by a vote of 37 yeas, 20 nays, and the rule as amended was adopted.

Morton offered a resolution declaring that the Senate will not allow the Electoral votes of any State to be counted by the President of the Senate, or by any other person, except in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that no portion of that force shall be allowed within half a mile of the Capitol during the sessions of Congress.

Morton debated, yeas 21, nays 35, not two-thirds.

Cochrane moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution referring the judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of revoking any powers or privileges held by the W. U. T. Co. under Congressional acts, owing to the continuance of the company.

Wm. Orton was before the bar of the

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1877.

A RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Various plans have been suggested from time to time for warming passenger cars on railways without the use of stoves, the object being to avoid fires in case of accident to the train. When a bridge gives way, or a broken rail throws the cars from the track, it almost invariably happens that the stoves are smashed, or upset. If the situation is such that effectual means can not be employed at once to stop the fire, the disaster is aggravated by a conflagration. Ordinarily this involves the destruction of property of considerable value, and sometimes passengers who would escape death from the wreck of the train are only reserved for the more horrible fate of perishing in the flames. A shocking instance of such a combination of horrors was given in the recent terrible event at Ashtabula, on the Lake Shore railway, where by the breaking of a bridge more than a hundred and fifty people were first precipitated to the bed of the creek seventy feet below the track, and then burned to death in the cars from which they were unable to effect their escape in the darkness of a terribly stormy night. The night was bitter cold, and the stoves were kept full of coal and up to almost red heat. When the train went down the fire was at once set free by the general smashing of stoves, and the flames leaped from every part of the wreck in an instant. The testimony of witnesses at the coroner's inquest showed that a large number of the doomed people were unhurt, or but little injured by the falling of the cars; but their cries for help were of no avail, and they met a more horrible fate than those who passed in a moment from the unconsciousness of sleep to the unconsciousness of death.

This terrible disaster has already had the effect of giving to the inquiry for some safer means of warming passenger cars, an earnestness and eagerness which may possibly produce practical results. Hitherto the problem has been studied as one of only secondary importance. In presence of the Ashtabula horror it assumes new proportions and character. Americans, beyond any other people on the globe, are travellers. Our people are always moving to and fro. The vast extent of our territory, the natural activity of the American mind, the business relations between the interior and the great seaboard cities, the scattering of the members of nearly every family into parts of the country remote from each other, all give occasion for traveling. If an exact account could be taken of all persons travelling in cars in the United States, at any given moment of the day or night, the figures representing the sum total would express hundreds of thousands. The great trunk lines westward from the Atlantic cities are moving hostelries which rest not day nor night. How to make these safe for the crowds of guests that throng them, is the problem which the Ashtabula disaster has forced upon the attention of engineers and inventors. We find discussions of the subject in several Eastern papers, with valuable notes of the experiments heretofore tried, experiments which, though limited, are not without value. In continental Europe the cars are not warmed. They are, as a general thing, small and divided into compartments so as to economize the animal heat of the bodies of passengers as much as possible. But they are still extremely uncomfortable, and the system is destined to disappear there, as it is already doing in England, even if no better plan than the dangerous one of warming with stoves, as in this country, be found to take its place.

The speculations on the subject thus far have been directed to the employment of steam; of hot air from the furnace of the locomotive; of hot water or sand in vessels, and of the use of such chemicals, in suitable receptacles in each car, as will develop the necessary amount of caloric by chemical action. The plan of using steam is considered feasible for short trains, but experts think the length of pipe necessary for long trains will prove an insuperable objection. Heated air is liable to the same objection, in addition to that of the difficulty of producing the requisite warmth, even in short lines of pipe. The chemical idea has been experimented with to some extent in England and with encouraging results, but it fails to meet the demand for safety. The danger, though considered less than with stoves, still exists. The only remaining plan thus far suggested is that of packing on each car vessels of hot water or hot sand, both of which have been tried to a limited extent. These appear to be accepted as coming nearer to filling the conditions of the problem than any of the other plans; but they are objected to on account of the amount of labor required to operate them, and the bulk and weight they add to the car—objections which are likely to have decisive influence with the managers of the railways. The probabilities are that after all these schemes have been tested and proved impracticable, it will be found that the way to save passengers from being roasted alive after being thrown from the track, is to provide effectually against the first element in the tragedy, by making bridges stronger, subjecting them to more frequent and thorough inspection, and keeping the track always clear by a more thorough system of signals. There is no danger of a train's being burnt in consequence of a break-down, if sufficient precaution is exercised to prevent the break-down from happening. The attention of engineers will most likely return to the question of the better constructing of roads and the more careful running of trains, before the problem of securing at the same time comfort and safety to passengers is solved.

At last the rain has come to the southern part of California, and indications are that it will fall in the middle and northern sections of the State. It is a welcome announcement. The prospect has been gloomy indeed for the farmers of California, and we are glad to see the change.

The coffee crop of the world last year was 900,000,000 pounds, of which the United States alone purchased one-third.

TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

And still the Democratic Congressmen are not happy. Mr. Caulfield, a distinguished specimen of that distinguished class of men yesterday gave voice to the perturbation of his party, in the House of Representatives, in the way of a resolution or bill to prohibit the use of the United States Army for the purpose of bull-dozing Congress. His proposition is that no more troops than one company of cavalry and one of infantry shall be stationed at Washington, and that during a session of Congress no soldier be allowed to come within less than half a mile of the National Capitol. Possibly Mr. Caulfield, remembering the somewhat peculiar relations which once subsisted between the United States Army and a number of gentlemen now in Congress, and thinking the presence of troops might be an unpleasant reminder of those times, only takes this step to show the representatives of the Southern chivalry how chivalrous a Northern Democratic statesman can be, when it does not cost anything; or possibly this measure may be intended to supplement Mr. Hewitt's and Don Piatt's call for a hundred thousand Democrats, well armed, to assemble at Washington on the 14th of February "to witness the count of the electoral vote." One can see at a glance how much more convenient it would be for the 100,000 armed Democrats to "witness the count," if there were no pesky blue-coats in and around Washington, and a good many more scattered throughout the country who, though perhaps not altogether insensible to feelings which appear to animate the breast of Mr. Caulfield, will nevertheless insist that the commander-in-chief of the army ought, upon general principles, to have the right to send the troops where they are most likely to be needed for the preservation of peace and order, and that at the present juncture they are quite as likely to be needed at the national capital as anywhere else. There are those who can not contemplate the attitude of a vast portion of the Democracy toward the exciting political issue which now holds the nation in anxious suspense, without instinctively feeling that it would be a wise precaution for the President to have a few thousand troops within hailing distance till the succession is settled, not for the purpose of bull-dozing Congress but for the purpose of seeing to it that the proposed hundred thousand armed Democrats, who are to "witness the count," shall give the country no trouble in case the count does not turn out just as they would like to have it. This counting of the electoral votes has gone a-loose end so long that pretty nearly everybody, in and out of Congress, thinks himself authorized by the constitution to take a hand in it; and not a few, mostly of the Democratic persuasion, appear to think if they are not given a chance they will be justified in demanding their rights at the wrong end of shot guns and Remington rifles and other irregular tokens of sovereignty. Unless it is the policy of the government to acknowledge this rather extravagant pretension, we can not but believe the President is rather underdoing than overdoing the matter in the preparation he seems to be making to argue the point on the day set apart for the counting. There is no cause to fear that President Grant is contemplating the dispersion of Congress by armed force, but he has cause to fear that unless he is prepared to act with vigor and effect, Congress may attempt to "disperse" him or his lawful successor, and we know of no way to prepare for such an emergency except by the stationing of a few well disciplined soldiers within easy and speedy call.

The committee appointed at last session of Congress to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank have recently presented two bills for the relief of the depositors of that institution, one authorizing the commissioners of the bank company to dispose of certain real estate and other property by public or private sale, and the other authorizing the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States of the Freedmen's Bank building. This building has been occupied for some time by the Department of Justice, and it is proposed to purchase it at a reasonable valuation for the use of that Department. Mr. Douglass, chairman of the sub-committee, said that although it was not just such a building as the government would probably build for the purpose, it was sufficient for the Department and conveniently located, and could be got for much less than the cost of a new building. Property in Washington is now so depressed that this valuable building would bring a merely nominal price if forced to sale to private individuals. Unless some such arrangement as that suggested can be effected, the depositors of the bank, it is said, will realize nothing, whereas by this arrangement something can be saved to them. The institution was in some sort under the auspices of the government, and it is considered proper that the government aid such a settlement as may be effected to the advantage of depositors and without loss to the government. As the committee is Democratic and the report unanimous, it is highly probable the bill will not be opposed on partisan grounds, and will pass.

The constitution says each State shall appoint its electors "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." The Democratic party, which has always been the party of State rights, says the electors appointed in Louisiana "in such manner as the legislature thereof" directed, shall not have their votes counted, because they have voted for the Republican candidate; while the Republicans insist that the constitution shall not be violated, even though the manner in which the Louisiana legislature directed the appointment of electors may not have been the best calculated to prevent injustice. That is the issue involved, and on that issue the Republicans are, as they have been in most cases of conflict with the Democrats, the party of the constitution and laws.

Mr. Congressman Whyte, of Kentucky, yesterday introduced into the House a resolution which was promptly adopted, declaring any and all action by politicians of a kind calculated to increase the public excitement and frenzy on the subject of counting the electoral votes was unpatriotic and dangerous. It was a very proper resolution, but how the Democratic House could consistently adopt it in the face of the demonstrations of the 8th instant is not easily perceived. Those demonstrations were manifestly the circumstance which prompted the introduction of the resolution, and they certainly justify the apprehension expressed therein.

Oregon to the front! Another Oregonian has suddenly become famous. Cronin and Grover and Chadwick are not allowed to monopolize the attention of the world. Mr. H. L. Chapman, of this city, contests their right to that honor, and right successfully, too, getting away with a goodly portion of the attention of the Senate yesterday.

A NOBLE LIFE.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

There lately passed away, in Massachusetts, a man whose record is well fitted to adorn the brightest pages of our national history, and to be held up for the admiration of our youth, as we hold up to them the story of a Bayard or a Sydney. William Francis Bartlett was a slight, pale youth of nineteen when the first gun in 1861 summoned him from his studies at Harvard College to the defense of his country. A private in June, a captain in July and acting lieutenant colonel in October, the next April saw him with his left leg amputated in the trenches before Yorktown. The following year found him a colonel leading his regiment in the assault on Port Hudson. Such was the exposure and the difficulties in the path that the other officers went on foot, but he with his useless limb must ride on horseback. And when the brave men behind the rampart saw the thin, boyish figure of twenty-two on horseback, all alone and in the front of the line, they tried to spare him their bullets, but he fell again with a shot in his right foot and his left wrist shattered. Recovering slowly at his home, he welcomed back his comrades and started again for the front, this time enlisted for the war. This was in the early part of '64. In May he was wounded in the Wilderness, and in June, taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, he went to Libby Prison with his artificial leg shattered with two bullets. He was here but a short time when he was exchanged, and again returned to the field, to be mustered out of service a major general.

Such was Bartlett as a soldier. As a citizen he devoted himself to peace no less assiduously than as a soldier to war. He was no politician, no orator, but when four years ago he first took up the word that had not been spoken since Lincoln uttered it at Gettysburg, the scene was one to be remembered. It was in the glorious memorial hall at Harvard, with the portrait of Robert G. Shaw, the hero of Fort Wagner, before him, and the memorial tablets with the names of his Alma Mater's dead on his right hand. As he rose at the call of President Eliot, his slight figure seeming only a relic of a manly form, and his wan, pale face and thin hair prematurely gray, telling more of death than life, he seemed to those around him like a prophet. His words were few; he spoke hardly ten minutes, and a single sheet of note paper contained all that he said. The effect was wonderful. There were seated there governors, judges, lawyers, members of Congress, and young men just entering upon the duties of life, who listened as if to a messenger from another world. Not a sound was heard, and as he said in a voice of solemn warning, "Take care lest you repel by injustice or suspicion or even by indifference the returning love of men who now speak with pride of that flag as our flag," there was a feeling too deep for applause. But when he sat down, as if he had delivered the message with which he was charged, the spell was broken and such a round of cheers has never since awakened the echoes of that hall. Shout after shout went up, and then came "nine cheers for General William F. Bartlett, of Caulfield." There were one or two speeches after that, but they had hardly a respectful hearing. The hearts of all were too full to listen. The word that was spoken there went through the land, and when he repeated the neglected warning three years later, we saw in him the spirit of our fathers and the incarnation of true chivalry.

His patriotism was too noble to mate with politics, and partisans found in him an enemy who could not stoop to fight them on their field. Political preferment awaited him, but it involved a preference of self which was foreign to his nature. Had he felt that it was a cause that demanded his services he would not have hesitated. He wrote: "If the time for such a sacrifice comes, I shall be ready to make it, whether it be with the Democratic party or the Republican party (or, better still, the honest half of both), so it shall be the party which the near future imperatively calls to lead the way of true reform, pure administration and intelligent progress—a party which shall neither be obliged to content itself with the recital of its past achievements nor atone for its past mistakes."

Such a life is an ornament to history, and it carries a lesson with it. We must think better of a country which commands the devotion of such heroism and patriotism as his, and we may hope for the time in the not distant future when such men will occupy our high places, when men shall feel that principle is better than partisanship and country greater than party.

MARRIED

In Wasco county, Jan. 7, F. B. Flannery and Miss Isabel O. Welch.

In Wasco county, Jan. 4, John Hansel and Miss Adeline Staggs.

DIED:

In this city, Jan 14: Ingeburg Lee, wife of J. J. Lee, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, North Tenth street, between C and D, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED,

WORKINGMAN WANTS A SINGLE ROOM. State price and location. C. F. Postoffice. 2t

WANTED.

ONE OF TWO LOTS BETWEEN B AND COLumbia, not farther out than Ninth street. State price and location. Address P. O. Box 827. ja16d6t

$5.00 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR THE GLASSES TAKEN from the Pilot House of the Railroad Ferry about Christmas time. Movable lenses, and under the leather in the frame is scratched "Jones." ja16d6t

[illegible] OF THE

Independent German School Association,

AT TURN [illegible]

Monday, Jan. 22, 1877.

TICKETS.....$1 50

Just Received.

A full Stock of California and Oregon Can Fruits.

Also, California & English Pickles.

For sale by

HACHENEY & STEMME,

Dealers in First Class Groceries,

Corner Taylor and First sts.

AMUSEMENT.

ORO FINO THEATER.

J. AL. SAWTELLE.....Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEK

Of the young and versatile Actress and Vocalist

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN!

And the great Character Actor,

MR. JOHN JACK.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1877,

Will be produced, after careful preparation and rehearsal (for the 2d time in this city) the beautiful Mytho ogical Comedy, by Gilbert, entitled

PYGMALION AND GALATEA!

GALATEA (the Statue).....Miss ANNIE FIRMIN.
CHRYSOS (a rich Athenian).....Mr. JOHN JACK.

A new and very beautiful scene has been prepared by Mr. R. C. WHITE, expressly for this piece, entitled,

Pygmalion's Studio at Athens.

During the pause, the beautiful effect of the Dissolving Statue will be produced, in which the Statue will gradually dissolve from view of the audience into the air.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

TWO PUDDIFOOTS!

In Rehearsal—Shakspeare's ROMEO and JULIET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN JACK.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Reserved seats can be obtained at Morse's Palace of Art, First street, without extra charge.

SOCIAL PARTY

GIVEN BY THE

"CITY RIFLES," Co. "C,"

First Oregon Infantry,

AT THEIR ARMORY,

Wednesday Evening, January 17, 1877.

TICKETS, $1.00.

The Company will appear in full uniform and give an Exhibition Drill during the evening.

DANCING ACADEMY,

Brick Building,

Corner of Morrison and Second Streets.

Entrance on Second.

Classes—Monday and Thursday Evenings.
Children's Class—Saturday at 2 o'clock.
GOOD TEACHERS AND GOOD MUSIC.

DANCING SCHOOL!

At ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

EAST PORTLAND.

Classes every Wednesday Evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Competent Teachers and Good Music.

ja18d1m

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.

[illegible] & [illegible]

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

NEW & ELEGANT STORE

Cor. First and Alder Sts.

Where they will be pleased to see their old and new customers.

THE

STOCK OF CLOTHING

IS

New, Elegant and Stylish.

OUR

Merchant Tailoring DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with the best and latest Styles of

[illegible]

AND, OUR NEW FEATURE,

HATS!

Are the Latest Importation.

We guarantee to sell our Stock

LOWER THAN EVER,

and shall aim to please our customers in every particular.

Advise your friends to visit the San Francisco Clothing Store, the Largest Store in the City, and the best Assortment.

CAPE ANN OIL CLOTHING.

H. WOLF is the Sole Agent for the

CAPE ANN OIL CLOTHING,

Which is far superior to any in the market. Look out for the "Water Brand" which he imports direct, and sells cheaper than the San Francisco trade. All my Goods warranted.

H. WOLF,
Sole Agent Cape Ann Clothing.

HARRY WOLF,

Importer and Dealer in the Latest Styles of

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Blankets, Trunks & Valises.

MANUFACTURE ALL OUR FLANNEL GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF RUBBER GOODS.

The only Agency on this Coast of the

GENUINE CAPE ANN OIL SKINS.

89 and 91 Front st., bet. Washington and Alder.

GOODS SOLD AT A VERY LOW RATE.

Hosiery, All Wool and Cotton, and a new supply of Corsets, just received at 107 Third street, by JOHN WILSON

A. L. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

Pianos and Organs.

The World Renowned

"WEBER,"

Which has no Equal.

The "Standard Organ,"

Most Beautiful in Design, Most Musical in Tones, Most Durable in Workmanship, as is also the

Grand Square Sherman & Hyde Piano,

The Store Piano and German Upright.

We keep no store and pay no rent which enables us to sell at Prices and on Terms never before known. Address P. O. Box 235, Portland, Oregon. ja6dlm

MARX & JORGENSEN,

No. 26 North Front Street, Portland, Ogn.

Sole Agents for

CHAS. REBSTOCK & CO.,

St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES,

Stonewall Old Fashion Copper Whisky.

Nelson Co., Ky.

Snow Hill Fire Copper Bourbon,

Paris, Ky.

Importers of Foreign Wines & Liquors.

Depot of Julius Dressel's

SONOMA VINEYARD.

ROOM AND BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN, OR MAN AND WIFE, WHO would like a pleasant home, with good board, in a private family, can be accommodated for $25 for single gentlemen, or $45 for couple. Address, "Home," Portland P. O. ja15d2t

[illegible] OF THE

ELEGANT DISPLAY

OF

[illegible] ASES,

[illegible] CAKS,

FANCY GOODS

[illegible] NOVELTIES.

JOS. HARRIS & SON,

FIRST STREET,

Near Morrison.

MADAME SEAVIER

MAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE Ladies of Portland that she has re-established her

Dressmaking Business

On Washington street, second door from 3d [illegible] First, bet. Tenth and Eleventh. 2w

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. WILSON'S

OFFICE REMOVED TO HIS NEW ROOMS AT his residence, B and Fourth streets, entrance on B street.

DR. GIBSON'S

OFFICE REMOVED TO STROWbridge's Building, corner of First and Alder streets. ja15d1m

REMOVAL.

DR. SLOAN HAS REMOVED TO THE NEW block on Second, between Morrison and Yamhill streets. Office—Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4. ja15d1m

DR. J. C. FIELD,

Physician and Surgeon

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office—Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, Strowbridge Building, Corner First and Alder streets.

Residence, corner Seventh and College streets.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M.

DR. J. [illegible] K NGTON,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Office, Nelson's Block.

Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and NOSE (particularly Chronic Nasal Catarrh) treated as specialties.

Proper prisms for the proper spectacles for relief of long, short or weak vision.

A fine stock of Artificial Eyes kept.

LARGE SHIPMENT

OF

PLANO PIANOS

just received per "Geo. W. Elder."

Fresh Stock,

Lowest Prices

AT

[illegible] K. [illegible]'S,

75 First St.

HARBOUR'S THREAD,

Cotton Seine Twine and Rope

SUITABLE FOR SALMON NET.

PAGE'S OARS,

Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Block, Cordage,

And all kinds of

Boat Builders' Material,

AT LOWEST RATES.

ORTHRUP & THOMPSON,

131 Front st., Portland, Or.

PAGE'S OARS

For Sale.

Counting House Stationery,

A LARGE STOCK,

At Reduced Rates,

CHAS. HIRSCH & CO.,

77 FRONT STREET.

d20dlm

[illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible] NOW GLASS &c.

[illegible] PORTLAND, OREGON.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters,

IN EVERY STYLE.

AT

ALISKY & HEGELE'S

Premium Candy Factory,

No. 105 FIRST STREET.

E. SEELIG. F. ZIMMERMAN.

K. SEELIG & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS!

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS!

S. W. corner Second and Morrison streets.

Sole Agents for P. Voltmer's Old Kentucky Bourbon.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS, Warranted Cutlery. Lowest Prices in town. Repairing done

JOHN C. GEORGE,

First Street, between Salmon and Main.

COLVILLE FARINA,

FRESH FROM THE MILLS, FOR SALE IN lots to suit. by

d18dlm ALLEN & LEWIS.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF MY LEAVING FOR SAN Francisco, I offer for sale my Overstrung Steel back PIANO very cheap.

ja13dlm JACOB BLOOM, 13 Front st.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST E. Smith, late of this city, are requested to present the same, with affidavit attached, previous to Feb. 1, 1877, to Parish & Cornell, Front street.

Pet E. J. NORTHRUP, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED.

NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF SIX OR EIGHT rooms, Bath, Closets central. No children. Address P. O. Box 510. ja16

WANTED.

20 GOOD WOMEN, WANTED, WITH families, who have children, employment for from 6 to 10 hours per day; most be good sewers. For particulars enquire of GEO. COGGAN, St. Charles Hotel, Portland. ja 3d3t

WANTED.

A NEW LIVE BOOK TO TRAVEL THROUGH Oregon and Washington Territories; orders for an article which is having an immense sale in California and Nevada. Business first-class and profitable. Apply immediately at the office of the American Exchange Hotel, corner Front and Washington sts. ja16d6t RIGGLE & WELLS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE AND ADventures of Capt. JAMES A. BOWLES, the world-renowned Detective, just published. Over 500 pages, 12mo, illustrated. Sold only by subscription. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Extra terms now given. Send for circulars, containing full particulars, which will be mailed post-paid for $1.00. Address for circulars and illustrated catalogue, F. DUNSON, Jun'r, 19 Geary st., San Francisco. 14wly

TO LET.

TO RENT.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for a private family. N. E. corner A and Fourth. ja9dlm

TO RENT.

THE MARKET [illegible] ON MADISON street, fronting on Front and First streets, can be leased on favorable terms. For particulars apply to CHRISTY & CORNELL, Real Estate and Loan Agents, corner of Front and Washington streets.

TO RENT.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS BY THE day or week, with TABLE BOARD TO RENT BY THE DAY at reasonable rates. Accommodations of the first class. Cor. Front and [illegible] sts.

FOR SALE.

THREE FINE YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS, from one to two years old, just imported from Iowa, are now for sale at reasonable prices, to suit the times. Now is a favorable opportunity for farmers to improve their stock. Inquire at St. Charles Hotel, or address GEO. COGGAN, Portland, Oregon. al21tf

FOR SALE.

THE BLACKSMITH WAGON AND PAINT SHOP building on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets, are for sale at a very low price, with a favorable lease of the ground to run till the fall of 1879; also two spring wagons and one dozen bent shafts. Enquire of E. J. NORTHRUP, Assignee. 16tf

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER ASTORIA NOW LYING AT Astoria, 200 tons register, or 1,000 tons capacity, built in New Haven, 1863, of the best material, under French's [illegible] inspection. Rigging and classed A-2, 1866. Sails full for four years; has two full sets of sails; [illegible] and running rigging in excellent order and [illegible] for sea. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to or address Captain R. F. Bowlby, Astoria, Oregon. ja6dlm

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFULLY [illegible] ON EASY TERMS, on street car [illegible] per lot, $700; three down, balance on [illegible] per cent. per month. ARTHUR L. ELY. d23dlm Portland.

FOR SALE.

NEWS COUNTER, OUTSIDE OF STORE, LOCKED of Goods, Hay Stand and Stock in Warehouse on Main Counter, Set of Weights and Scales, Wild Cotton, Lot of Cord Wood, Two Years growth of Lumber, Three Acres of Land, Two miles north of Chenault Station, Carvalho and Lucas Donation Land Claim, quire of Messrs. [illegible] DAN T. [illegible] Co., Portland, Ogn. or G. O. J. SMITH, Chenault Station, W.T.

FOR SALE!

A FARM!

375 ACRES, 12 MILES FROM PORTLAND, ALL under cultivation, and in a high state of improvement, and 4 miles from navigable water on the Columbia river. A good dairy farm, as well as a good grain farm. A new frame house and two large barns. 200 tons of timothy hay can be cut each season. The sale will include all stock, implements and crops now on the place. Possession given the 1st of March next. One of the finest [illegible] in the Columbia River, as well as the best farmers ever offered, should not fail to appear immediately. Terms easy. Apply to or address C. H. CLARKE, Portland, Or. ja9d1m

[illegible] & [illegible]

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM HONOlulu, ex "Ida A Falkenburg"

Three Thousand Kegs Cigars,

From the following Plantations:

Kohala, Hilo, Honuaula,

And Hawaiian [illegible]

Also, 200 bags of the best quality [illegible] RICE, which we offer, in lots to suit

d27plm ALLEN & LEWIS.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA, Jan. 2, 1877.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WHITE MEN and [illegible] HORSE TEAMS are wanted on the Puyallup Branch. White men will be paid $2.75 per day, and Teams and driver $4.50 com. per day. Horses will be weaned mainly on oats.

Apply to J. [illegible] HARTLEY, Puyallup.

ja13d1 J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen'l Sup't.

INSURANCE.

North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

CAPITAL.....
Reserve and Surplus Funds, Jan. 1st, 1876.....
Total.....
Premium Receipts, 1876.....
Losses Paid in United States, 6 years.....

EDWARD HALL, General Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.

OREGON BRANCH.

HOME MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Co.

Capital, ...
Assets, ...
Income, 1875, ...
Losses paid since Organization.....

HAMILTON [illegible]

MANAGER.

78 First Street, Portland.

[illegible] INSURANCE CO.

Fire and Marine

Capital, (Gold) [illegible]

Assets, Closed [illegible]

SEARON [illegible]

First National Bank, Portland.

W. S. [illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible] INSURANCE CO.

OF [illegible]

FIRE AND [illegible]

Cash Assets, ...

PETER [illegible]

J. [illegible]

Commission Merchant

AGENTS FOR [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SALOON.

[illegible], the Celebrated

"[illegible]" BEER

AT THE

[illegible]

FIRST & FIVE STREETS.

[illegible]

CURRENT [illegible]

SAUSAGE.

SALAD and [illegible]

[illegible]

SAGO and TAPIOCA.

CORN BEEF [illegible]

HARDWARE.

PIANOS.

PAINTS and VARNISHES.

CHLORODYNE OF [illegible]

WHEAT & OAT [illegible]

Sporting and Breaking [illegible]

[illegible] EVERGREENS

[illegible] FOR [illegible]

EXPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

[illegible]

OF ALL KINDS.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

FIRE PROOF and FIRE CLAY

GRAIN SACKS & TWINE

NO. 27 FRONT ST.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

RUMELIN & CO.

56 First street, between Stark and Oak,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Manufacturers, Importers and Retail Dealers in

FURS.

Offer a complete Stock of

Ladies', Misses' & Gentlemen's Furs,

in great variety, from the costly SEALSKIN SACQUE down to the cheap French Coney.

Also, a Fine Quality of

SEAL & NUTRIA SACQUES.

A large assortment of

FUR TRIMMINGS.

A fine [illegible]

SUCCESSFUL [illegible] SALE [illegible]

Every Article Guaranteed.

All of which will be sold at extremely LOW PRICES. d26d1m2p

[illegible] & [illegible]

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM HONOlulu, ex "Ida A Falkenburg"

Three Thousand Kegs Cigars,

From the following Plantations:

Kohala, Hilo, Honuaula,

And Hawaiian [illegible]

Also, 200 bags of the best quality [illegible] RICE, which we offer, in lots to suit

d27plm ALLEN & LEWIS.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA, Jan. 2, 1877.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WHITE MEN and [illegible] HORSE TEAMS are wanted on the Puyallup Branch. White men will be paid $2.75 per day, and Teams and driver $4.50 com. per day. Horses will be weaned mainly on oats.

Apply to J. [illegible] HARTLEY, Puyallup.

ja13d1 J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen'l Sup't.

[illegible] INSURANCE CO.

OF [illegible]

FIRE AND [illegible]

Cash Assets, ...

PETER [illegible]

J. [illegible]

Commission Merchant

AGENTS FOR [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SALOON.

[illegible], the Celebrated

"[illegible]" BEER

AT THE

[illegible]

FIRST & FIVE STREETS.

[illegible]

CURRENT [illegible]

SAUSAGE.

SALAD and [illegible]

[illegible]

SAGO and TAPIOCA.

CORN BEEF [illegible]

HARDWARE.

PIANOS.

PAINTS and VARNISHES.

CHLORODYNE OF [illegible]

WHEAT & OAT [illegible]

Sporting and Breaking [illegible]

[illegible] EVERGREENS

[illegible] FOR [illegible]

EXPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

[illegible]

OF ALL KINDS.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

FIRE PROOF and FIRE CLAY

GRAIN SACKS & TWINE

NO. 27 FRONT ST.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

RUMELIN & CO.

56 First street, between Stark and Oak,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Manufacturers, Importers and Retail Dealers in

FURS.

Offer a complete Stock of

Ladies', Misses' & Gentlemen's Furs,

in great variety, from the costly SEALSKIN SACQUE down to the cheap French Coney.

Also, a Fine Quality of

SEAL & NUTRIA SACQUES.

A large assortment of

FUR TRIMMINGS.

A fine [illegible]

SUCCESSFUL [illegible] SALE [illegible]

Every Article Guaranteed.

All of which will be sold at extremely LOW PRICES. d26d1m2p

[illegible] & [illegible]

KITTLE & CO., San Francisco,

Agents for Oregon.

NOTICE.

COLLECT SCRIP, INDIAN WAR [illegible] ty, New Orleans and other [illegible] que, and Postoffice claims; [illegible] cers, soldiers, sailors, widows [illegible] and their widows and children [illegible] title to land and land warrants for [illegible] wars before 3d March, 1855, and [illegible] ness at Washington. Locate [illegible] scrip and homesteads on [illegible] and elsewhere. Apply to C. H. CLARKE, for claimants—office third and Main sts.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Home Mutual Insurance Co.

DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED AND [illegible] able at the Office of the Company, in the city of Portland, on the 16th inst.

H. BOYD, Secretary.

Portland, Jan 10, 1876.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

WOSHEA, Licensed Auctioneer, Washington street, between First and Second, Portland, Ogn., has first class watches, Jewelry, Revolvers and [illegible] articles that he will sell during the [illegible] auction prices. Persons requiring [illegible] it to their advantage to call on him. [illegible] will in future be reduced to less than [illegible] former charges. Business done at the following rates. All transactions strictly private. [illegible] cellaneous articles of every description [illegible] sold.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

INSURANCE.

British and Mercantile
Fire Insurance Co.,
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
CAPITAL $10,000,000 00
Life and Surplus Fund, Jan. 1st, 1876 ..... 5,036,611 80
Income, 1876 ..... $15,036,611 80
Paid in United States, 1876 ..... 4,301,063 20
Reserve 3,138,783 00
EDWARD HALL, Gen'l Agent, Ankeny's Block, First street.

OREGON BRANCH
...E MUTUAL
...e Insurance Company
... $300,000.00
... $300,547.45
1875, ... $465,904.20
... paid since Organization ... $1,187,307.20
HAMILTON BOYD,
MANAGER.
First Street, Portland, Oregon.

UNION
...rance Company.
FIRE AND MARINE.
...id, (PAID UP IN GOLD COIN) ... $750,000
...ts, Gold ... $1,000,000
...ANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
...Exchange Bank Building, Portland.
W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

...EEN STATE
...estment & Insurance Co
COMPANY.
...OF EDINBURGH.
...RE AND MARINE.
...ished in 1871.
...ash ... $75,000.
...ASSETS.
...A. L. BOLTON, Secretary.
...A. P. ARMSTRONG & CO., ...
...Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
...Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.
...Insurance Co. of Washington Territory.

...JAMESON & CO.,
...ENTS FOR AND
...Mercantile
...ENTS FOR LLOYD'S.
...ROOM FOR SALE.
...ROOMS TO LET.
...ROOMS AND OFFICES.
...ROOMS AND BOARD.
...ROOMS AND BOARD.
...ROOMS AND BOARD

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1877.

TERMS OF THE OREGONIAN.

Rates of Subscription (Payable in Advance) Postage Prepaid at this office:

DAILY.		WEEKLY.	
One Year, by mail	$10 00	One Year, by mail	$3 00
Per month	1 00	Six Months	2 00
By carrier, per week	25c	Three	1 00

Remittances may be made by Draft, Postoffice Order or Registered Letter, at our risk.

Be sure to give Postoffice address in full, including State and County.

Renewals should be made at least two weeks before expiration of subscription.

Address OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Oregon.

THE RECENT CYCLONE.

The London *Times* furnishes a few additional particulars concerning the effects of the cyclone wave which, on the 31st of October, came upon the slumbering inhabitants of the Backergunge and neighboring districts like a thief in the night. The *Times* says:

The comparatively few details that have yet reached us concerning the effects of the cyclone wave which, at midnight on Oct. 31st, suddenly swooped round the low-lying district at the mouth of the Ganges, are sufficient to mark the event as probably the most destructive catastrophe by water on authentic record. It is to be feared that, when anything like an accurate account has been taken of the destruction of life and property which was caused, it will be found considerably to exceed the estimate already made, appallingly high as that is. It is not easy to form an adequate idea of the destruction of life which has occurred. 215,000 lives lost in a space of time that might almost be counted by minutes! This number exceeds by several thousands the population of Cumberland, is four times the loss of life caused by the Hooghly cyclone of October, 1864, and bears about the same proportion to the number of deaths caused by the Lisbon earthquake of the middle of the last century. The immediate cause of the recent catastrophe in the Backergunge and neighboring districts was what is known as a cyclone wave, or storm wave. At 11 o'clock, we are told, on the night of the storm there were no signs of danger, before midnight the cyclone wave swept over an area of probably close on to 3,000 square miles, to a depth in places of 20 feet, waking the sleeping inhabitants only to a consciousness of their terrible fate.

One of the earliest cyclones of which details have been recorded occurred, not in the usual season, but in December, 1679. It was accompanied by a huge storm wave, which broke on the coast at Coringa, near the mouth of the Godaveri. In the town, as in several other cases on record, the coast was swept by three successive waves, the first of which drove all before it and flooded the town with several feet of water. The second overtopped the first and covered all the neighboring district, while the third dashed its waters over all. Nearly all the town, with 30,000 inhabitants, was destroyed, while the ships at anchor in the bay were thrown far up on to the land. This very wave was marked by an almost equally destructive cyclone in 1839. On October 31, 1787, 150 miles of the country at the mouth of the Ganges was swept by a wave which obliterated 300 native villages and destroyed 70,000 of the inhabitants. Other destructive storms are recorded as having occurred on the same coast on October 7, 1822, and September 21, 1839. The latter storm, a wave swept the district of Backergunge and overwhelmed 19,000 people, while on the 21st of the previous May 8 successive waves, as at Coringa, swept away 600 villages and destroyed 20,000 people. The last of these waves was nine feet higher than the highest tide, and the barometer is said to have marked only seven inches.

In the Calcutta cyclone of Oct. 5, 1864, the destruction was almost wholly due to the second of the tyrannic wave, the extent of country laid under water having been 1,000 square miles. It was of little avail that the banks of the Hooghly and its feeders, and the mounds at its mouth, were protected by dykes and embankments 15 feet to seventeen feet high; these even if they had been strong enough to withstand the shock of the wave, were far overtopped by it, and the land inside laid under water to a depth of from six to eighteen feet. In the Hooghly the greatest height of the memorable cyclone wave recorded was sixteen and one-half feet above high spring tide level, and about twenty-seven feet above the mean level of the sea. Even as far up as Calcutta it was about the same height as the highest spring tide, and fourteen and one-half feet above mean sea level. The wave was felt as high up as Mehurpore, on the Matabangha. The loss of life directly caused by the storm-wave was not less than 50,000, and would probably have been enormously greater had the wave caught the people as sea, as has been the case at Backergunge.

In the brief space of one month after the Hooghly disaster of 1864, on November 5th, a scarcely less destructive wave dashed over the coast at Masulipatam, at the mouth of the Kistnah, where the curve of the coast is precisely of a nature to intercept and concentrate the power of such a wave. The loss of life in this case was something like 2,000 people. Only twelve years later, November 1, 1867, the Calcutta district had another similar visitation, happily not nearly so destructive, as only 1,800 lives were lost, though 30,000 native huts were swept away.

Of all recorded previous catastrophes of this kind, the most terrible occurred in 1822, and the natives still remember it as the *bano ye floon ee* 1229 B. S. This cyclone appears to have had a very wide range, extending far inland, and to the east, and far beyond Calcutta to the west. It swept over all the islands at the mouth of the Hooghly and over the neighboring coasts. Fortunately the wave broke in the early evening, and, as the cyclone had been raging for some time, the people were in some measure prepared. All, it is stated, 100,000 of the inhabitants, and as many cattle were destroyed, and property to the extent of more than 1,000,000 rupees.

Of Wagner in Rome, Miss Brewster writes that he accepted the fêting and admiration as if it were as profound as spontaneous, and for a fortnight and more the Bayreuth composer and Roman artists went on as if they were brothers that had been notoriously separated in infancy, and as if Wagner was a "Charlie Ross," who had been at last restored to his blood kindred. Wagner, with a curious kind of tact, expressed himself much surprised at the high quality of music he heard in Rome, and laughing said he had expected to find nothing but grind-organ art.

Mr. Sidney Lanier, who has been first flute in Asgar Hamerik's orchestra in Baltimore for the past three years, has been ordered by his physician to cave his post and go South for his health. Mr. Lanier has the erect and graceful person and the quiet manners of a gentleman, and he is a man of much general culture. He is tall and slender, somewhat pale, has eyes of a fine gray, and a black beard. The gods have made him poetical both in temperament and in face, his being of a sensitive and thoughtful character. He is as accomplished in music as in the literary art.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM preserves and restores the complexion; removes freckles, tan and sallowness; makes the skin soft, white and delicate. Its application cannot be detected.

LYON'S KATHAIRON makes beautiful, glossy, luxuriant hair; prevents its falling out or turning gray. It has stood the test of 20 years. Is charmingly perfumed, and has no rival.

Spicy breath, teeth white and speckless,
Fragrant SOZODONT secures;
Ladies, can you be so reckless
As to fail to make them yours?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1877.

Gold in New York, 106⅞.

Legal Tenders in Portland—buying 93; selling 94.

Silver Coin—buying, 91; selling, 95.

Coin Exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium.

Coin Exchange on San Francisco par.

Gold Bars 725 par.

Telegraphic transfers on New York 1 per cent premium.

Currency Exchange on San Francisco ½ per cent. premium.

The general condition of business to day has been one of the usual quietude and no important transactions have been reported either in financial or trade circles. The supply of capital available in the way of loans and discounts fully satisfies the current demand, and although the borrower must need be able to furnish unexceptionable security, when this is forthcoming no difficulty is met in obtaining all needed accommodations.

The failure of two or three small firms last week is not generally regarded in business circles as evidences of either an unusual dull condition of trade or a scarcity of money. The result, though to be regretted, is more likely attributable to a lack of business tact and a careful observance of the requirement of the rule, which for safety, confines the trader to his own resources and allows no piling up of stocks or increase of expenses beyond the wants or necessities of his business, and, therefore, involving him in debts which prospectively increased profits are expected to relieve him. A maxim with one who attained the most eminent success in mercantile life was, "keep your expenses within your present income and never increase the former till the latter grows with it."

The receipts of coin and bullion at San Francisco for the last quarter of the year, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, amounted to a little less than $17,000,000. The descriptions compare as follows with the corresponding quarter last year:

Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	1875.	1876.
Silver bullion	$ 5,569,700	$ 6,032,200
Gold bullion	2,078,600	5,969,100
Coin	4,260,400	4,874,980
To ale	$11,908,700	$16 871,280

For the same quarter in 1874, the amount was $15,726,400.

Germany as a Grain Buyer.

There are indications that Germany will become from year to year a heavier customer in the grain markets of the world. The department of agriculture says the growing insufficiency of grain crops to meet home consumption gives rise to much anxiety in Berlin. According to the Berlin mercantile record, the excess of grain imports over exports during the past year were as follows: Wheat, 800,000 centners; rye 11,000,000 centners; barley 2,138,000 centners; oats and corn from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 centners; total, 16,000,000 centners, or about 17,636,800 centals, valued at $27,970,000.

English Wheat Market.

According to the telegrams published this morning another decline in the English grain markets has taken place. The cause is not assigned, but the decline is so marked that a recovery is considered doubtful, and is now seems that those who exceed extreme rates this season may after all be disappointed. For six months of the past year, say from April to September inclusive, the minimum price of wheat at Liverpool did not average over 10 6d per cental, while for the other months of the year, the minimum rate averaged about 10s 6d. The rates for the opening and close of the year were as follows, Jan. 2d, 1875, average 10s 6d@10s 10d; closing 10s 10d@11s 6d; December, 30, 1876, 11s@11s 6d; closing 11s 3d@11s 6d. The net improvement for the year is about 8d per cental. Since the holidays, however, the general direction of the market has been downward, and the last quotations are 3d@6d lower than they were on New Year's day.

Domestic Produce.

There is still a good deal of wheat and flour finding its way in this point, but the vessels at hand are taking more of it on board, and stocks are not larger than last week. The noticeable decline in the Liverpool market during the past three days has had some influence on the local trade, and as it always the case when the market begins to decline, transactions for a while are almost entirely stopped, so to-day buyers and holders are a good way apart in their respective estimates of the market, the former fearing a further decline, and the latter looking for an early recovery of previously prevailing rates. Although no transactions have occurred to-day in the quotations as a lower figure, there is evidently a weaker tone to the market and were others to sell presented, but few buyers now under necessity would bid over $2 per cental. Oats are wanted at 40c, and for choice lots for grinding we hear of 70 cents per bushel being paid. The general tone of the produce market is not changed from the condition noted last week.

Shipping Intelligence.

The vessels now loading are the ship S. G. Reed nearly finished; the barks Canimere and Eden; and the ship Glencoe.

The steamship Ajax will be due from San Francisco to-morrow night.

The Am. ship Gardner Colby, from Amoora for Great Britain, was spoken Dec. 23d in lat. 24 S., long. 122 W.

The ship S. G. Reed has gone down the river.

The Br. ship City of Dublin and the bark Valetta have completed their cargoes and will sail this week.

The Ada Iredale is now 202 days out from Ardrossan, and the British King is out 223 days from Newcastle, England, both for San Francisco. It is feared that both have been lost, with none left to tell how, when and where.

The marine disasters for December, in which the United States was interested, numbered 62, involving $790,000, exclusive of cargoes.

English Crop Prospects.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the submission of low and districts has entirely changed the agricultural outlook. Rain falls in enormous volumes, affected the condition of all kinds of grown grain. Heavy snow storms in Scotland have passed very disastrous to stock farmers, many sheep having perished. Wheat plant, where not submerged, is looking fair. English wheat in good condition is rare, both in the country and Mark Lane. Scarcely sale has been found to-day, owing to the impossibility of working many mills in the country caused the trade to assume narrow dimensions and supplies to London to be meager in grain. There appears little probability of much improvement, as farmers are unwilling to thresh in the present state of the market held with great tenacity. Business limited, but a slight advance has been realized for wheat and maize.

San Francisco Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Flour—Extra jobbing at $6 25@7 25.

Wheat—Very quiet to day; shippers continue offers a $2 05@2 10, millers paying all the way from $2 5@2 25 for selected lots.

Barley—Feed quiet at $1 32½@1 87½; brewing at $1 80@1 45.

Oats—Extremely for all sorts $1 90@2 35.

Hay—Cargo lots $12@17 per ton.

Potatoes—Sweet $1, good to choice red 65c@$1 35; all other kinds 90c down to 60c for poor.

Gold—106¼.

Legal Tenders—99½@99¼.

Trade dollars, 100@101; halves, 93@93¾.

Liverpool wheat market to-day, 10s 11d@11s 5d for average California; 11s 1d@11s 4d for club.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—Market unsteady at $2 00@2 05 per cental; transactions a little off.

FLOUR—Quotable, best brands, $6@6 25 ₱ bbl; good outside and country brands, $5 50@6 00; fine and superfine, $4 75@5 00.

OATS—Best quality 65@70; fair 62½@65; inferior and black 52½@57½c per bushel.

POTATOES—Market well supplied at 35@45c per bushel.

ONIONS—As to quality $1 25@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice timothy, baled, $17@18; loose, 14@15.

LARD—Oregon made, fresh, in tins, 14@15c ₱ lb in kegs 14c.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 4@5c; pitless, 14c ₱ lb.

DRIED APPLES—In sacks 6c, kegs 7c ₱ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, solid, 18@20c ₱ lb brine, 22@25c; roll, 20c; fancy dairy, 30@35c cheese, quotable at 13@14c ₱ lb. Market dull.

BACON—Market weaker; at 14@15c for sides 14@15c for hams, and 10c for shoulders.

CHICKENS—Have been coming in very plentifully, quotable at $2@3 50.

EGGS—Quotable at 20@25 cts per dozen.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, dressed, 4@5c ₱ lb; cow, fool, 3@3c; dressed hogs, 6@7c ₱ lb; mutton sheep $2@2 50 ₱ head.

BARLEY—Choice brewing, $1 20@1 25; feed, $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt.

MILL FEED—Bran, $16@18 ₱ ton; shorts, $25 00 chops, middlings, etc., $30; all cake meal, $37 50.

HOPS—Quotable at 17@18c.

HIDES AND FURS—We quote best selected hides at 15c ₱ lb; culls, ⅓ off; green, salted, 6c; elk, 10@12c ₱ lb; deer, 15@20c ₱ lb for dried, and 50@55c green; green mink skins, $1 50 each; otter, fisher, $5; beaver, 75@$1.

AGENTS FOR THE OREGONIAN.

Oregon.

Cyrus Smith.....Amity
Thos. Smith.....Auburn
S. S. Young.....Albany
J. and C. Call.....Ashland
J. W. Case.....Astoria
E. C. Golden.....
Stephen Smith.....Ancra
G. H. Treacy.....Baker City
McGrew & Co.....Bethel
W. R. Kirk.....Beaverville
O. Green.....Brooks
J. W. Hobart.....Buena Vista
G. A. Cone, Sr.....Butteville
S. Handsaker.....Dexter
W. Carl.....Carlton
J. T. Gilfry, P. M.....Cresswell
G. W. Riddle.....Canyonville
Knight Bros.....Canby
W. A. Mills.....Clackamas
H. Rust.....Clarkesville
E. W. Conyers.....Clatskanie
W. H. Clarke.....Co o's Valley
F. A. Chenowoth.....Corvallis
Thos. Graham.....Corvallis
D. G. Overholt.....Canyon City
Lurch Bros.....Cottage Grove
G. C. Litchfield.....Grand Ronde
Cris Taylor.....Dayton
J. D. Lee.....Dallas
Waldron Bros.....Dalles City
J. W. Krewson, P. M.....Drain
M. Riley.....Ellensburg
D. Horse, Jr.....Empire City
T. C. Hendricks.....Eugene
H. A. Breyman.....Fairview
W. Bowlby.....Forest Grove
S. L. Gaines.....Gervais
J. J. Fowler.....Glencoe
J. P. Pierce.....Greenville
W. P. Smith.....Halsey
Sisley Cave.....Hillsboro
Smith, Brasfield & Co.....Harrisburg
A. B. Gleason.....Hubbard's
S. & J. Handsaker.....Goshen
W. L. Hedgkin.....Indepen-dence
N. Langell.....Jacksonville
Smith, Brasfield & Co.....Junction City
J. W. Roland.....Jefferson
H. Woodcock.....Kerby
J. C. Avenport.....Lafayette
Postmaster.....Lyton
T. Johnson.....Goldendale
H. G. Comeys.....Kalama
M. P. Callender.....Knappton
J. S. Conner.....A Corner
Allen & Co.....Lewis River
Crosby & Iowa.....Olympia
Stephen Shobert.....Union
Ricke, W. T. E. J. Ford.....Lwac

Washington Territory.

Chas. Brady.....Bruceport
H. Howe.....Cowlitz
G. J. Eggers, P. M.....Chaquato
J. C. Avenport.....Olympia
Postmaster.....Clayton
T. Johnson.....Goldendale
H. G. Comeys.....Kalama
M. P. Callender.....Knappton
J. S. Conner.....A Corner
Allen & Co.....Lewis River
Crosby & Iowa.....Olympia
Stephen Shobert.....Union
Ricke, W. T. E. J. Ford.....Lwac

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

OREGON.

Baker Co.
Auburn,
*Baker City,
Clarkesville,
Express Ranch,
Eldorado,
Humasolt Ranch,
Jordan Valley
Marysville,
Rye Valley,
Stone,
Sumter,
North Powder,
Wilkinville.

Benton.
Alsea Valley,
Bell Creek,
Collins,
*Corvallis,
King's Valley,
Little Elk,
Monroe,
Newport,
Newton,
Oneida,
Palomath,
Summit,
Toledo,
Yaquina.

Clackamas.
Canby,
Clackamas,
Damascus,
Eagle Creek,
Glad Tidings,
Hich and,
Molalla,
Milwaukie,
Needy,
New Era,
Norton,
*Oregon City,
Oswego,
Range Point,
Sandy,
Springwater,
Union Mills,
Viola,
Zion.

Chetsco.
*Astoria,
Clifton,
Fort Stevens,
Iowa I
Knappa,
Ossy,
Skipanon,
Smith's Homes
Westport.

Coos.
Central City,
Coaledo,
Coos Ic,
Coos City,
Dora,
Empire City,
Enchanted Prairie,
Fairview,
Germanville,
Iowa Slough,
*Lanefield,
Norway,
Ott,
Randolph,
Stuart,
Sumner,
Utter City,

Columbia.
Columbia City,
Clatskanie,
Mayland,
Quinn,
Rainier,
Riverside,
St. Helens,
Scappoose.

Curry.
Chetcoe,
Ellensburg,
New Orford.

Douglas.
Camas Valley,
Cleve and,
Coe's Valley,
Comstock,
N. Canyonville,
Drain,
Elkton,
Galesville,
Gardiner,
Kellogg,
Looking Glass,
Myrtle Creek,
*Oakland,
*Roseburg,
Scottsburg,
Tea Kile,
Umpqua City.

Clarke.
Battle Ground,
Brush Prairie,
Lewis River,
Fayes,
Mill Plain,
Martin's Bluff,
Pioneer.
Stoughton,
Union Ridge,
Vancouver,
Washougal,

Chehalis.
Cedarville,
Chehalis Point,
Elma,
Ingraham,
Montesano,
Oakville,
Sacop,
Sharon,

Columbia.
Dayton,
Palaha Prairie,
Tucannon,

Cowlitz.
Castle Rock,
Freeport,
Kalama,
Cowlitz,
Monticello,
Mt. Coffin,
Oak Point.
Olequa,
Pekin,

Island.
Coupeville,
Cloveland,
Ebeladdy,
Oak Harbor.

Jefferson.
Port Discovery,
Port Ludlow.
*Port Townsend.

King.
Duamish,
Fall City,
Renton,
*Seattle,
Slaughter,
Snoqualmie,
Squak,
White River

Kitsap.
Blakely,

Klickitat.
Block House,
Columbus,
Goldendale,
Klickitat City,
Kirkitat Land'g,
White Salmon.

Lewis.
Boisfort,
Chehalis,
Cowlitz,
Clequaco,
Little Falls,
Gleneden.
Meadow Brook,
Mossy Rock,
Napavine,
Newaukum,
Newaukum Prie
Silver Creek,
Skookum Chuck,
Winlock,

Mason.
Arcadia,
Oakland,
Skokomish,

Pierce.
Ellis,
Lake View,
Puyallup,
*Steilacoom.
Sumner.
New Tacoma.
*Tacoma.

Pacific.
Bay Centre,
Ilwaco,
Brookfield,
Chinook,
Knappton,
Oysterville
Riverside.
South Bend,
Woodard's Land'g

San Juan.
Friday Harbor,
Lopez Island,
San Juan'

Snohomish.
Centerville,
Lowell,
Mukilteo,
Snohomish,
Tulalip.

Skamania.
Cascades,

Stayton,
St. Paul,
Sublimity,
Turner,
Woodburn.

Multnomah.
Albina,
East Portland,
Pleasant Home,
*Port and,
Powell's Valley,
Rooster Rock,
Sauvies Island,
St. John's,
William's Bought

Polk.
Bethel,
Buena Vista,
*Dallas,
Kola,
Elk Horn,
Grand Ronde,
Independence,
Lincoln
Lewisville,
Monmouth,
Perrydale,
Rickreall,
Zena,

Tillamook.
Kilchis,
Nahalem,
Nescockton,
Killamook,

Umatilla.
Butter Creek,
Hepner.
Lena,
Milton,
Midway,
Pilot Rock,
Pendleton,
*Umatilla,
Weston.
Willow Forks,
Wells.

Union.
Island City,
La Grande,
Orodell,
Sparta,
Sand Ridge,
Prairie Creek.
Pritchard
Summerville,
Union,
Wallowa.

Wasco.
Antelope,
Bake Oven,
Camp Polk
Bridge Creek,
Deschutes,
Fossil,
Hood River,
Glen,
Prineville,
Mitchell,
Mt. Hood,
Pine Creek,
Spring Valley,
Scott,
Spanish Hollow,
The Dalles,
Upper Ochoco,
Warm Springs,
Willoughby.

Wasmington.
Beaverton,
Cedar Mill,
Cornellius,
Dilley,
Forest Grove,
Gale's Creek,
Gaston,
Glencoe,
Greenville,
Hillsboro,
Middleton,
Mountain Dale,
Sholl's Ferry,
Tay or's Ferry,
Tea ation,
West Union,

Yamhill.
Amity,
Bellevue,
Carlson,
Dayton,
*Lafayette,
*McMinnville,
North Yamhill,
St. Joe,
Sheridan,
Wheatland,
Newberg.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Clallam Co.
Neah Bay,
New Dungeness,
Port Angeles,

Clarke.
Battle Ground,
Brush Prairie,
Lewis River,
Fayes,
Mill Plain,
Martin's Bluff,
Pioneer.
Stoughton,
Union Ridge,
Vancouver,
Washougal,

Chehalis.
Cedarville,
Chehalis Point,
Elma,
Ingraham,
Montesano,
Oakville,
Sacop,
Sharon,

Columbia.
Dayton,
Palaha Prairie,
Tucannon,

Cowlitz.
Castle Rock,
Freeport,
Kalama,
Cowlitz,
Monticello,
Mt. Coffin,
Oak Point.
Olequa,
Pekin,

Island.
Coupeville,
Cloveland,
Ebeladdy,
Oak Harbor.

Jefferson.
Port Discovery,
Port Ludlow.
*Port Townsend.

King.
Duamish,
Fall City,
Renton,
*Seattle,
Slaughter,
Snoqualmie,
Squak,
White River

Kitsap.
Blakely,

Port Gamble,
Port Madison,
Seabeck,

Klickitat.
Block House,
Columbus,
Goldendale,
Klickitat City,
Kirkitat Land'g,
White Salmon.

Lewis.
Boisfort,
Chehalis,
Cowlitz,
Clequaco,
Little Falls,
Gleneden.
Meadow Brook,
Mossy Rock,
Napavine,
Newaukum,
Newaukum Prie
Silver Creek,
Skookum Chuck,
Winlock,

Mason.
Arcadia,
Oakland,
Skokomish,

Pierce.
Ellis,
Lake View,
Puyallup,
*Steilacoom.
Sumner.
New Tacoma.
*Tacoma.

Pacific.
Bay Centre,
Ilwaco,
Brookfield,
Chinook,
Knappton,
Oysterville
Riverside.
South Bend,
Woodard's Land'g

San Juan.
Friday Harbor,
Lopez Island,
San Juan'

Snohomish.
Centerville,
Lowell,
Mukilteo,
Snohomish,
Tulalip.

Skamania.
Cascades,

Collins' Landing,

Stevens.
Fort Colville,
Owensburgh,
Rock Creek.
Spokane Bridge
Spokane Falls,
Walker's Prairie.

Thurston.
Beaver,
Miami Prairie,
*Olympia,
Tenino.
Tumwater,
Yelm.

Wahkiakum.
Cathlamet,
Eagle Cliff,
Skamokawa.
Waterford,

Walla Walla.
Alpowa.
Burbville.
*Walla Walla,
Wallula,
*Waitsburg.

Whatcom.
Lynden,
Nookachak
Sehome,
Fidalgo,
La Conner,
Lehmhi.
Samish,
Semiahmoo,
Skagit,
Trudder,
Whatcom,

Whitman.
Penewawa,
Cedar Creek,
Colfax,
Ewartsville,
Haugman Creek,
Leitchville,
Palouse,
Rosalia,
Steptoe,

Yakima.
Attanum,
Ellensburg,
Fort Simcoe,
Konnewock,
Kittitas,
Mok See,
Nanum,
Pleasant Grove,
Selah,
Yakima.

*Money Order Offices.

BANKS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK,

(LIMITED)

No. 9 First St., Ankeny's Building, Portland.

Board of Directors.

DONALD MACLEAY, B. GOLDSMITH, J. B. MONTGOMERY, and WILLIAM REID, Portland, and J. T. BROWN, Olympia, Director for Washington Territory.

THIS SAVINGS BANK

Receives deposits from $2 and upwards, either for short or long periods at fixed rates of interest.

Security to Depositors.

1. The Bank's $300 000 capital specially subscribed and pledged for security of depositors' moneys, in order that all losses (if any) shall be made therefrom, and

2. The mortgages, assignments, and other securities on which the Bank's deposits are carefully loaned.

Hours—10 to 3 P. M. Saturdays, 10 to 1; open on Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 (for receiving deposits only. For further information apply to

WILLIAM REID, Managing Director.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.....$2,000,000

With power to increase to $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE...London.
BRANCHES.....Victoria (B. C.), San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS.

NEW YORK.....
CHICAGO.....Bank of Montreal.
CANADA .....
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA...London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND .....Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND.....British Linen Company.
ENGLAND.....National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL.....Bank of Liverpool, North & South Wales Bank

This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits at six per cent (6 per ct.) per annum for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.

Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.

Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

FRED'K. TOWNSEND, Manager.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND COIN AND CURRENCY accounts kept, subject to Check at sight.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INTEREST FROM DATE paid on Coin Time Deposits.

Coin & Currency Exchange

(Sight and Telegraphic,) for sale on

SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK.
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO.

Bill of Exchange,

Drawn in the usual way, for any sums desired, on

LONDON, HONG KONG.
PARIS, BERLIN,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

WEST END NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent United States.

President.....HENRY AILING.
Cashier.....JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in the Atlantic Cities.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS payable in Coin or Currency, for sale on NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on

LONDON, PARIS
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

THE RETAIL BANK, Limited.

THIS BANK CAN GIVE SATISFACTORY REFERences from leading men of Oregon, that whatever security is guaranteed to depositors through the Capital Stock being limited is vouchsafed to the public in our case in its fullest sense.

Other than the above we can only refer the people of Oregon for reference to the fact that "we still live," and the further fact that according to the laws of Oregon, not only our bank assets (including office fixtures) are pledged for the payment of our Lab ilities, but every dollar of our private fortunes are liable to the bank creditors, and said private fortunes, too, are "limited." A friend suggests that our office fixtures are "limited" but he is trying to "bear" our credit, and we warn you against him.

DELASHMUTT & CAMAN.

LAW CARDS.

T. A. McBRIDE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Monnastre Brick, First street, Portland.
n17dtm

WILLIAMS & FECHHEIMER,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 in Gilman's Building, corner First and Ash Streets, Portland.

P. WHITTEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Opposite Court House,
Court Street, Dallas City, Oregon.
d196m

STK. C. SIMPSON. JNO. B. WALDO.
SIMPSON & WALDO,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 12 Dekum's Building.

T. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law—Corvallis, Oregon.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Charles F. Gay, Bankrupt. District of Oregon, ss. This is to give notice that on the 12th day of January, 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of Charles F. Gay, of the county of Linn, in said District, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property be ong ng to such Bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Portland, in said District, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. H. Northup, Room No. 8 in Dekum's Building, Register in Bankruptcy of said District.

ASBEL W. WATERS,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

State Treasurer's Notice.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SALEM, Dec. 30, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the State Treasury for the payment of the following warrants, drawn in the year 1876, to wit: Nos. 1830, 1832 1891, 1833, 1838, 1834, 1836, 110, 129, 122, 161, 104, 168, 169, 196, 197, and 198.

Interest on these warrants will cease from this date. A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.

d30d3w

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. H. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer

AJAX.

PETER MACKIE.....Commander

Will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of F street for the above port on

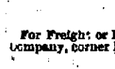
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877,
At 6 o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, PORT WRANGLE and SITKA.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.



THE STEAMSHIP

GUSSIE TELFAIR,

J. A. GARDINER.....Commander

Will leave the Oregon Steamship Company's Wharf, foot of F street, for the above ports on

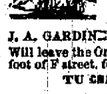
TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1877,
At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA TACOMA.



THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL Steamship

"DAKOTA."

Passengers for San Francisco via Victoria will leave Port and on steamer "Welcome," on

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1877, AT 6 A. M.

THROUGH RATES, from Portland to San Francisco
Cabin.....$35 00 | Steerage.....$ 20 00

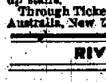
Tickets for sale at Office Oregon Steam Navigation Company, corner Front and Ash streets, up stairs.

Through Tickets sold to China, Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Panama and New York.

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE WILLAMETTE

Transportation and Locks Co's



STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Company's Wharf, between Washington and Ankeny streets, as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

For SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS and Way Landings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Lighterage and Towing of Vessels

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Washington streets.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

THE WILLAMETTE

Transportation & Locks Co.'s

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1877, until further notice, the W. T. & L. Co. will carry Freight at

REDUCED RATES.

UP FREIGHT:

PORTLAND TO SALEM.....$1 00 per Ton.
" To Points above Salem 1 50 "

For SPECIAL RATES on DOWN FREIGHT apply at the Office of the Company.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

OREGON SCREW NAVIGATION CO.'S

P. SS GE CHEDULE.

AGENCIES LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday) at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M.

For Cathlamet, Hay View and Skamokawa—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

"CITY OF SALEM"

Will Leave Pacific Wharf for

CORVALLIS

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS, ON

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

At 6 o'clock A. M.

Z. J. HATCH, Agent. U. S. SCOTT & CO.

STEAMER S. T. CHURCH

WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT ON Col. P. C. Co. Wharf on and after Dec. 27th for

CORVALLIS

and intermediate points. For rates apply on wharf or on board.

J. W. COCHRAN & CO.

Portland & Vancouver Packet.

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,

JAS. T. CRAIG, Master.

WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily, Sunday excepted, at 2:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

PORTLAND

CITY DIRECTORY

For 1877.

IN PRESS, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ON or about JANUARY 1, 1877, the

PORTLAND CITY DIRECTORY for 1877,

Embracing a General Directory of Residents, a Directory of East Portland; together with a Business Directory and other Statistics relative to the Progress and Present Condition of the city.

This being the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ISSUE of the above work, the Publisher will spare no expense to render it FULLY RELIABLE and ACCURATE, his sole aim being to make the DIRECTORY useful to every citizen in Portland as a faithful annual index of the commercial condition of the city.

The CANVASSING for NAMES in this city